

FRANCE VOICES DISAPPROVAL OF U. S. PLAN TO BUILD UP A MERCHANT MARINE.

officials assert that "the events in the north have neither impeded nor modified the arrangements made in view of the future development of operations in the region between the Vosges and Nancy."

It is asserted also by the war department that "Germany's advance has been halted all along the battle line from a point near Arras to the Franco-Swiss frontier, while French forces assumed the offensive against three huge columns of the kaiser's troops, commanded by Crown Prince Wilhelm, Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, and Albrecht of Württemberg."

FRENCH ON OFFENSIVE.

In the Vosges district our troops resumed the offensive and drove back the Germans, who yesterday had forced them to retire on the Saint Die side," the statement continues.

"The Germans Wednesday bombarded Saint Die, which is an unfortified town.

"In the region between the Vosges and Nancy our offensive movement continued uninterruptedly for five days. The German losses have been considerable; 2,500 bodies were found on a front of three kilometers southeast of Nancy and 4,500 bodies on a front of four kilometers in the region of Vitrion.

[At Gettysburg, the greatest battle of the civil war only 3,070 soldiers were killed.—Editor.]

LONGWY PORT CAPTURED.

Longwy, an old fortress, the garrison of which consisted of only one battalion, which had been bombarded since Aug. 8, capitulated today after holding out for over twenty-four days. More than half the garrison was killed or wounded. Lieut. Col. Darche, governor of Longwy, has been nominated an officer of the Legion of Honor for "heroic conduct in the defense of Longwy."

"On the Meuse our troops have repulsed with great vigor several German attacks. A German flag was taken.

BELGIANS JOIN FRENCH.

The Belgian field army attached to Namur and a French regiment which supported it have joined our lines.

"In the north the British have attacked forces greatly superior in number and were obliged, after brilliant resistance, to withdraw a little in the rear on their right.

"Our armies maintained their positions in Belgium. The army of Antwerp by its offensive has drawn off and had before it several German divisions."

Despite the conflicting reports regarding the forts at Namur, the Belgians declare emphatically that the strongholds remain intact after continuous bombardment by the Germans.

BRITISH IN OSTEND.

The movements of the Germans in the north have caused the British to become active along the English channel, and marines have been landed in Ostend to prevent the possible occupation of the city by the German forces.

Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, is quoted as saying that the force of marines in Ostend is a large one, but did not give the numbers.

The step was taken because Great Britain was fearful of raids from German Zeppelins if the Germans occupied a coast town, across the channel. Ostend is only sixty-six miles from England and the British war office decided to establish a strong post there as a preventive measure.

PARIS FEARS SIEGE.

With the continued advance of the Germans in the north military movements in and about Paris have become more active. Fearing the possible further weakening of the defending forces, Paris is preparing for a siege.

The city is rapidly being turned into a vast entrenched camp. Alexandre Millerand, the new minister of war, conferred with military chiefs here and directed steps to meet all eventualities. Gen. Gallieni, the new commander in chief of the army in Paris, is directing the measures to protect the city.

The government is taking precautions to send most of the wounded soldiers to southern and western France and few to Paris.

Refugees from Belgium and northern France are not permitted to remain here. This city is simply a way station toward southern and western towns.

Americans and other foreigners in the capital are beginning to understand that their presence in the city will not be desirable.

GERMANS REPORT VICTORY.

BERLIN, by wireless to the Associated Press, via Sayville, Long Island, Aug. 27.—All the forts at Namur have fallen and Longwy, near the Luxembourg border, has been captured after a resolute defense. The French forces which attacked the German crown prince's army have been repulsed. Upper Alsace is free of the enemy except at points to the westward of Colmar.

WAR CHANGES NECESSARY.

LONDON, Aug. 28, 12:40 a.m.—The British press bureau at 12:30 o'clock this morning gave out the following statement:

"The French operations of war over a distance of some 250 miles have necessitated certain changes in the position of our troops, who are now occupying a strong line to meet the German advance, supported by the French army on both flanks."

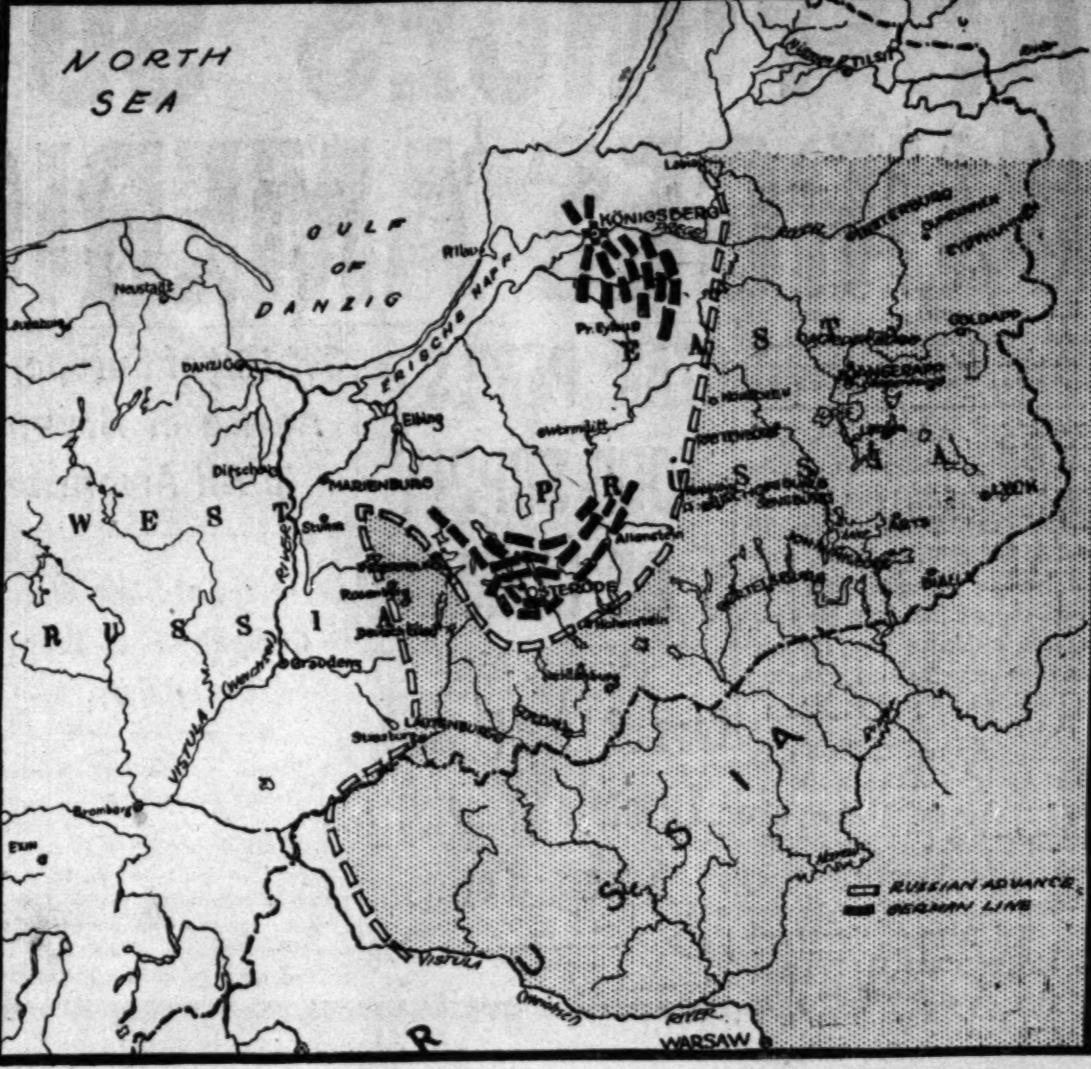
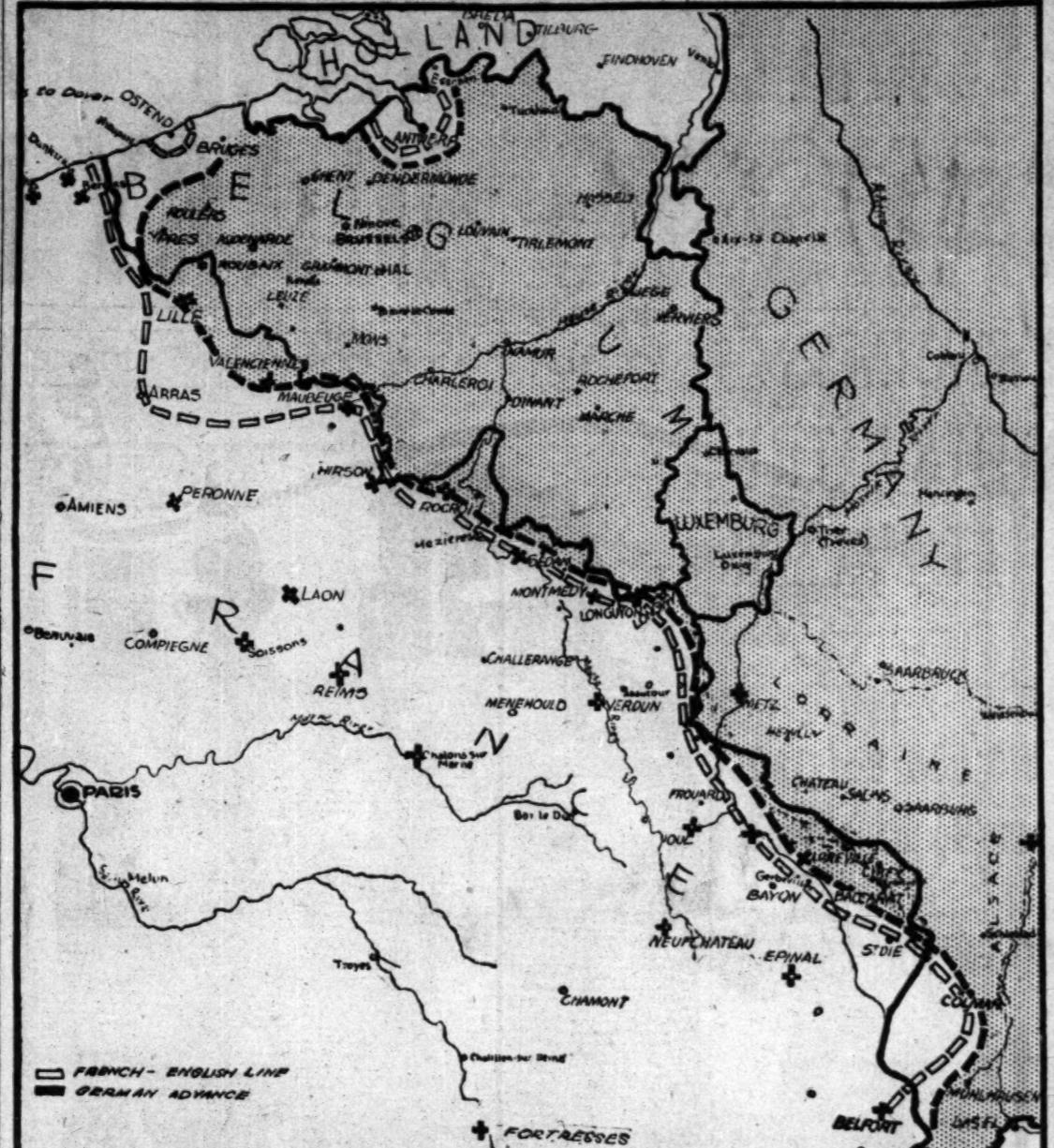
MORE BRITISH FOR FRONT.

It is believed here that another force of British soldiers soon will be sent to

Progress of German and Russian Armies.

Shaded section indicates how German army has overrun Belgium, save for Ostend and Antwerp, and penetrated France. Allies withdrew to strong fort at Arras.

Shaded portion shows how Russian troops have seized Germany's eastern boundary and pressed Kaiser's soldiers back to strong forts at Königsberg and Osterode.



New Minister of War Praises French Arms.

Paris, Aug. 27.—Alexandre Millerand, who became minister of war in the new cabinet formed last night, today addressed the following letter to Gen. Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French troops:

"My dear general—On assuming control of the ministry of war I wish my first act to be to send to the troops under your command and their chiefs the tribute of the admiration and confidence of the government of the republic and country. France is assured of victory because it is resolved to gain it."

"The reason it is believed another expeditionary army is being sent out is that steamships have been notified that the port of Southampton has been closed. This action precluded the dispatching of the first army of 100,000 to France."

JOFFRE PRAISES BRITISH.

Gen. Joseph Joffre, commander in chief of the French forces, in a telegram to Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British forces, says regarding the recent fighting:

"The British army did not hesitate,

but threw its whole strength against forces which it great numerical superiority. In so doing it contributed to a most effective manner to securing the left wing of the French army.

"It exhibited in this task devotion, energy, and perseverance to which I must now pay my tribute—qualities which will be shown again and make certain the triumph of our common cause."

"The French army will never forget the services given it. Our army is inspired with the same spirit of sacrifice and the determination to conquer which animates the British forces, and will make good to them its debt of gratitude in the battles in the near future."

WEAT HAPPENED AT LILLE?

Whether the reported advance of the Germans into northern France is true remains to be seen. The reports here are conflicting.

A dispatch to the Daily News from D. I. Phillip, its correspondent in Ostend, dated yesterday, says that the history of Lille for the last three days is most amazing.

U. S. CRUISER TO TURKEY WITH GOLD FOR YANKEES.

North Carolina Also Will Protect Christians from Possible Musselman Outbreak.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 27.—The United States has informed the powers of Europe of its intention to send the armored cruiser North Carolina to Turkey to carry gold for the American legation.

"There were no trains, no mail, no telephone, no telegraphs, and no treasure in the banks. The town was completely isolated. I pushed on. Surely, I thought, Lille one will see something."

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ANCE OBJECTS
D U. S. BUYING
SHIPS OF KAISER

It Would Give Germans Money to Carry
On the War.

GRESS DELAYS PLAN

Washington, D. C., Aug. 27.—France expressed to the United States her approval of certain phases of the administration's plan to build up a merchant marine through the purchase of foreign ships.

Jusserand, the French ambassador, had a long talk with President Wilson, indicated, it is understood, that French government would view with pleasure the purchase by the United States of any German ships. Discussion is not yet terminated, it is the intention of the French government further to press its objections to the

viewpoint of France is that vast amount of money would be available to the use of the Germans through the sale of ships which are now marooned at ports. The French contend, however, that as the allies have swept in commerce on the seas, the American government would be giving reasons for food supply to Germany, she otherwise would not get and assistance the United States, as a result, is not obliged to render.

President Wilson has argued that the American ships would not be contraband of war, but things worthily permitted to neutrals as articles of commerce.

From the question of contraband, however, the French government thinks of the marooned German vessels. The United States would be tantamount in money through the agency of

neutral.

Program Is Delayed.

Progress was made today with the administration's program to build up a merchant marine during the war.

House spent the afternoon attempting to maintain a quorum, and although a special rule was reported out making war insurance measure privileged, it was not reached. What little was given to real work was devoted to Alexander's seamen's bill, which passed without a record vote.

Senate adjourned to come today, as the president has issued his proclamation permitting them to bring boats under the American flag to ports on the makeup of their crews.

Until the proclamation is issued, they declare they will not register.

Vessels are now tied up alongside docks waiting for the proclamation, to their owners.

GERMANS ASSAULTED.

TON, AUG. 27.—The Germans have invaded the Belgian town of

one of \$800,000 on the Belgian town of

—MOSSLER CO.
19 Jackson Blvd.—East
to it now and be quick!

JUST TWO DAYS
today and Saturday Only
Sale Begins 8:00 A. M. Sharp

Clean Sweep
"broken lines" must be sold,
and the ridiculousness of these
things will do it. You must get
today if you want the chance
to come. First come! First served!

17 Odd Suits
and Overcoats

every, light, medium weights,
size 32 to 46 stout.

Activites of selling
some sold
\$35 and \$40.
one sold for less
than \$20. Choice
every style, including suits for
the golf enthusiast.

SO—
Women's man-tailored
suits, silk lined &
mostly medium
size heavy weight
while they last.....

ANY SUIT OR
OVERCOAT

Mosser Suit, "Mosser Overcoat,"
Mosser Gabardine, "Mosser Tuxedo,"
Evening Dress, "Mosser Tuxedo."

(Values to \$50)

AT \$14 Every size
to 50

ESPECIAL: Dress and \$1
street Waist Coats,
and odd trousers,
size to 39, choice
new Arrivals—

ALL SUITS \$21
1915 Models,
silk lined &
special offering....

Mosser Co.
19 Jackson Blvd.—East
between State and Wabash)

21

Galveston, Tex., Aug. 27.—It is rumored that the French cruiser Conde has sunk the German ship Alliance, and the British cruiser Donegal has captured the North German Lloyd steamer Brandenburg. The steamer Brandenburg cleared from Philadelphia Aug. 22 for Bergen, Norway. Her hold and bunkers, and even the water tanks, were loaded to their capacity with coal and every available space between decks contained supplies of foodstuff.

SINK GERMAN SHIP IN GULF
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GERMAN ARMED MERCHANT CRUISER SUNK BY BRITISH WARSHIP OFF AFRICA.

KAISER WILHELM
DERGROSSE SUNK
BY BRITISH SHIP

Fast German Ex-Liner Is
Wrecked Off African
Coast.

THREE OTHER BOATS LOST

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The German armed merchant cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse has been sunk on the west coast of Africa by the British cruiser Highflyer.

Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, so announced in the house of commons today. He said:

The admiralty has just received intelligence that the German armed merchant cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, of 14,000 tons and armed with ten four inch guns, has been sunk by H. M. S. Highflyer off the west coast of Africa.

Has Held Up Traffic.

"This is the vessel which has been interfering with traffic between this country and the Cape, and is one of the very few German armed auxiliary cruisers which succeeded in getting to sea. The survivors were landed before the vessel sank. The Highflyer had one killed and five wounded."

The official war information bureau announced this afternoon that the following message had been sent by the admiralty to the captain of the Highflyer:

"Bravo! You have rendered a service not only to Great Britain but to the peaceful interests of the world. The German officers and men appear to have carried out their duties with humanity and restraint, and, therefore, are worthy ofamanlike consideration."

News of the fate of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse caused great excitement in Lloyd's. An immediate effect of the exploit was a 25 per cent drop in premiums on all vessels to South Africa or South America.

Was a Palatial Ship.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was one of the palatial steamers of the North German Lloyd line. At the outbreak of the war it was converted into an armed cruiser, and since has been reported active in searching for British merchantmen. It had a tonnage of 14,549, and was built in 1908. It was 628 feet long, with a beam of 66 feet.

It was on this vessel that the late Major Guyon of New York was shot as he was about to sail for Europe in August, 1910.

More than once has the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse played a leading part in thrilling adventures at sea, in New York harbor and in other ports.

Escaped Hoboken Fire.

When the great fire swept the Hoboken water front in June, 1910, destroying the North German Lloyd line piers and resulting in the loss of many lives, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse lay dock in the pathway of the flames. It was hauled out by tugs to the middle of the Hudson and escaped serious injury. Only three of its men were lost, and the vessel suffered the loss of a number of other lives.

In November, 1909, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was in collision off Cherbourg with the Royal Mail steam packet liner Orinoco. Thirteen steerage passengers and sailors met death in the crash.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse had made the following transatlantic speed records:

New York to Cherbourg, 3,047 miles, 5 days, 16 hours; Jan. 4-10, 1910.

Southampton to New York, 3,100 miles, 5 days, 20 hours; March 30-April 5, 1910.

New York to Southampton, 5 days, 17 hours, 8 minutes; Nov. 23-29, 1907.

Twelve Killed in North Sea.

BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]
PARIS, Aug. 28.—An article by M. Clemenceau, former premier of France, in his paper, *L'Human Libre*, explains his unwillingness to abandon the pen for the ministry. It begins:

"The first blow has been and ought to have been the hardest to bear. Without that unhappy idea of a general offensive movement in the defensive which was imposed on Gen. Joffre by some drawing room strategists we certainly could have been better off."

M. Clemenceau declares that territories were sent to the front without sufficient men.

He praises Gen. Joffre for having got rid of certain officers inadequate for their duties and argues that such removals should have been published.

Rebuttes for Lack of News.

"When I asked why we were not com-

forted by the knowledge that our chief

was following the great military tra-

ditions of the French revolution," M. Clemenceau continues, "I was told it was owing to personal considerations."

The former premier cites the story of sending M. Mesmer's lieutenant son to Morocco instead of before a court martial because the youth left his regiment without leave to return home to Paris, his father being a director of the railroad invasion.

Premier Asquith and Andrew Bonar Law, the Unionist leader, each in turn

praises Gen. Joffre for his high tribute to Belgian bravery, and the house then adopted the motion with enthusiasm.

On Premier Asquith's motion the house

adopted an address to King George pray-

ing his majesty to convey to the king of Belgium's heroic resistance to the German invasion.

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NEW CURRENCY BASED ON COTTON AND TOBACCO IN STORE IS AUTHORIZED.

TOURIST RELIEF
BODY SWAMPED
WITH INQUIRIES

Council Committee Short of
Funds to Push Work of
Locating Chicagoans.

CABLE TOLLS RUN HIGH

Tidings of more than 200 persons in Europe were sought yesterday by Chicagoans before the council committee. The number so far exceeded expectations that Chairman Nance last evening called a meeting to arrange for funds with which to push the work.

All that can be done is to cable nearest to the address of the person sought, or to the address last known by the inquirer, with a reply prepaid. With cable rates raised several hundred per cent each cablegram means an expenditure of approximately \$20. A meeting has been called for 8 o'clock today at which plans will be discussed for raising needed funds.

Nance Explains Object.

"We find that many persons who have had word of relatives or friends are asking the committee's aid merely to learn if the one in Europe has sailed," Chairman Nance said. "This work, primarily, is to ascertain the whereabouts of those supposed to be lost or in imminent danger."

The committee is working on the \$5,000 that remains from the expenses of the interrupted councilmanic trip to Europe. If more can be had from the finance committee it is proposed to send an emissary to Washington who will keep the cases of missing Chicagoans before the state department.

Husband Seeks Tidings of Wife.

Mrs. S. H. Greeley of Chicago and Winnetka recently rented a home in Munich. She expected to remain in Germany until spring and Mr. Greeley was to spend the winter in Munich. The husband has had no tidings of Mrs. Greeley since the outbreak of war.

Ruth A. Breytspraak, whose parents live at 322 South Lincoln avenue, are anxious to hear from her. Miss Breytspraak was living at 22 Fassahnen street, Berlin, and was studying art with a noted instructor, who is expected to look out for her safety.

Wives of Mr. and Mrs. Max Pfeiffer, who with her son, Fred, 10 months old, was last heard from in Budapest, are seeking information regarding her.

Mr. and Mrs. William Price and William Tyler, it was learned yesterday, are in Switzerland.

Chicagoans on Franconia.

Mrs. King Green and her son Barney, have been home from Italy. They are in Milan, Italy, and hope to start for home soon.

The steamer Franconia is due in Boston Sunday. The board is Charles H. Conover of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. and daughter and D. J. Eallion, Mrs. Muller, and Mrs. Gilroy, all of Chicago.

The state department in Washington yesterday announced that a Mrs. Forster of Chicago, about whom inquiry had been made, has been found safe in Dresden. Her Christian name and address are not mentioned. Another Chicagoan who has been found through the efforts of the state department is Elizabeth K. Steele, who is at Hotel Cecil, London.

Chicagoans Reported Safe.

Word has been received from several Chicagoans that they are safe. Mr. and Mrs. Merrill Mohr, 558 East Sixty-fifth street, are now in Paris. C. W. Allen and party of eleven of Evanston sailed on the Cunard liner Aquitania yesterday from London. George B. Beardsley, Miss Mary E. Young, and Miss Anna Hermann are booked to leave Liverpool today on the Allan liner Caligari.

Miss Eva Dalton sailed Wednesday from England on the Royal Edward of the Canadian Northern line. Judge and Mrs. J. J. Rooney hold tickets for the Cunard liner Laconia, which is scheduled to sail from Liverpool next Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Breytspraak have been heard from in Stockholm.

C. D. Ewell, department manager for Sears, Roebuck & Co., who was in Germany, has returned to Chicago yesterday.

At the suggestion of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Flagg, the school management committee of the school board yesterday decided to pay the September salaries of teachers who are in Europe and unable to return because of the war.

U. S. C. Instructor Goes to War.

Frank Louis Schell, instructor in French at the University of Chicago, who was spending his vacation in Vienna, Austria, has managed to get through the lines into France and has gone into active service. He is a Lieutenant in the French army.

Dr. Michael Goldenberg, Chicago eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist, returned from an interrupted tour of the continental clinics yesterday. He was in Berlin when war was declared. He denies stories of the mistreatment of tourists in Germany. He said:

"I want to correct the impression that the Germans inflicted unnecessary hardships on tourists. The only time I can conceive in which Americans who looked as if they might be French or Russians were searched carefully before being permitted to cross the border. In my compartment on the way from Berlin to Holland were eight persons. At the border a German officer looked us over. He questioned only one of the eight. That one proved to be a Frenchman, but he was permitted to pass."

PRINCE BEARS FLAG: WINS.

Emperor's Brother-in-Law Seizes Banner from Wounded Man in Battle.

FRANFORT-ON-MAIN, Aug. 26, via London, Aug. 27.—Wounded soldiers arriving here relate that Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, the emperor's brother-in-law, while leading his regiment during a recent battle seized a flag from the hands of the wounded dog banner and carried it on to safety.

Lille, One of the Four Cities Reported Taken by Germans.

LA GRANDE PLACE, LILLE,
THE MONUMENT COMMEMORATES SIEGE OF 1792Long List of Missing Tourists
Reported to Search Committee.

THE following are the names of persons supposed to be in Europe, who were inquired for yesterday at the council committee headquarters:

A.

Aetke, Miss, 5327 Michigan avenue; Prague, Bohemia.

Albais, Miss Eliza, 5327 South Michigan avenue; Prague, Austria.

Albais, Miss, 282 Park avenue, River Forest, Ill.; Nuremberg, Germany.

Addison, Mrs. Ellis, M., 7338 Bond avenue; Englewood, Ill.; Mrs. John, 1000 Bond avenue; Ansonia, H. R. and Marie, 6221 Lafin-st; Christiania, Norway.

Lebowitz, Mr. and Mrs. David, 2319 North Kedzie avenue; Vienna, Austria.

Levy, Nathan, Mrs. Nathan E. B., Rue Vavin, Paris.

Levy, Joseph M., 5330 East End avenue; Bremen, Germany.

Leyendecker, M., 282 Park avenue; River Forest, Ill.; Nuremberg, Germany.

Lindner, Mrs. John, 1000 Bond avenue; Englewood, Ill.; Mrs. John, 1000 Bond avenue; Ansonia, H. R. and Marie, 6221 Lafin-st; Christiania, Norway.

B.

Bach, Hugo, 262 North Clark street; Teplitz, Bohemia.

Bach, Louis, 1600 by Astmark, West Prussia.

Bair, Miss Frieda, 4505 Wabash avenue; Wurzburg, Germany.

Bair, Mrs. Anna, 6225 South Wood street; Gross Kondyau bei Sampthal Kreis Schlesien.

Bauer, Herman, Chicago; Hensendorf, Pomerania.

Bauer, Miss, 5211 North California avenue; Prague, Austria.

Bauer, Miss Marie, 2011 Ridgeway avenue; Waukegan, Ill.; Susca, 2222 North Paulina street; Chicago, Ill.; Kowala, 3111 Fillmore street; Berlin, Germany.

Bauer, Mrs. Sarah, Waukegan, Ill.; Kowala, Austria.

Bauer, Herman, Chicago; Hensendorf, Pomerania.

C.

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Bach, Louis, 1600 by Astmark, West Prussia.

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Bauer, Mrs. Sarah, Waukegan, Ill.; Kowala, Austria.

Bauer, Herman, Chicago; Hensendorf, Pomerania.

D.

Bach, Mrs. Charlotte, 2327 North Ashland avenue; Rhenfels, Germany.

Daunsey, Dorothy, 520 North Lexington avenue; Florence, Italy.

Daunsey, Mrs. J. W., 2 Camp, West Prussia.

Daunsey, Mrs. John, 1000 Bond avenue; Englewood, Ill.; Mrs. John, 1000 Bond avenue; Ansonia, H. R. and Marie, 6221 Lafin-st; Christiania, Norway.

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J.

Dale, Mrs

HORIZED.

CHICAGO WILL ESTABLISH ITS TWO FIRST MUNICIPAL FOOD MARKETS TODAY.

TWO MUNICIPAL MARKETS WILL START AT ONCE

Five Others Available to Total of 1,000,000 Consumers.

McAdoo Urges Unselfishness.

This is a time when the entire country expects that purely selfish interests shall be subordinated to the common good; and undue advantage shall not be taken of the necessities of other people. I am sorry to say that this spirit seemed to be among those who attended the cotton conference held at my request in Washington on Aug. 24 and 25.

It is not my purpose to prescribe the character of warehouses in which cotton and tobacco may be stored. The banks may be relied upon to see that warehouse receipts issued by responsible warehousemen or warehouse companies alone are accepted, and that the cotton and tobacco in such warehouses is covered adequately by fire insurance and is protected against injury by the elements."

ATH LIST MUCH REDUCED.

Over Killed than Had Been

Injured, but Number of Wounded

Greater than Looked For.

Y CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.—PARIS, Aug. 27.—It is reported from one source that the number of killed in the war up to the present been much less than was at first, while, on the other hand, it is said the number of wounded is much greater than had been anticipated.

obey

ual Sale

Curtains,

Rugs

5% to 50%

CHARACTER,"

tience of Sheraton,

the Brothers Adam,

French palaces, is

prices usually asked

For example:

Formerly \$145

Jewelry. In blue velour, carving is exquisitely fine antique color with

in Post-Colonial with

which was the

one of the most refined

style.

we offer illustrates, in

a large variety of

we bought for this sale

3% to 50%. Other

up—to quote only a

Former Price Sale Price

seat and back... \$20.00 \$16.50

6 ft. 5 in. 4-stered seat... 89.00 67.00

seat... 14.00 8.75

Charles II 27.00 13.75

Chair, carved 64.00 42.00

stered seat... 27.00 17.75

cane seat. 48.00 25.00

carved oval 100.00 55.00

34.50 25.50

olstered seat... 120.00 70.00

cane back... 98.00 49.00

own pillow. 100.00 59.00

Chair, richly 80.00 39.00

Davenport, 115.00 49.00

ed design, 3- 150.00 75.00

cane seat, 79.00 38.75

ed accounts with us

Goods selected now

at any time desired.

ire Company

Washington Street

Prince Friedrich von Sachsen-Meiningen of Germany Killed in Battle at Namur; His Widow.



Prince Frederic of Saxe-Meiningen, a lieutenant general in the German army, was killed by a shell before Namur last Sunday. Yesterday it was announced that his son, Prince Ernest, had been seriously wounded and was in a hospital at Maubeuge.

Some Foreign Names.

BY CORA ROCHE HOWLAND.

FOREIGN names occurring in war dispatches may be divided into three classes. First, those which have an English form or which are so familiar that they have a recognized English pronunciation, regardless of the native spelling or pronunciation. Such are Paris, Antwerp, Brussels, Vienna, Belgrade, Ostend, and many others.

A second group is made up of names which have different forms in languages other than English. In such cases the French form is usually more familiar to American readers. Such are Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen in German), Mayence (Mainz in German), Liege (Lüttich in German), Thionville (Diedenhofen in German), or Montreux-Vieux, which is Alt Minsterholz in German.

The third class comprises those names which are almost or totally unfamiliar in English. These names should be pronounced as nearly as possible in the native way. In any attempt to represent the native pronunciation to readers of English it will be necessary first to agree on certain symbols. Thus the combination *eu* may be used for the sound expressed by those letters in French, a sound like that of *i* in *bird*. *Ang* as in *sang* is the nearest English equivalent to the French nasal vowel represented by *in*, *in*, *in*, or other combinations in French. *Zh* may stand for the sound of *s* in *pleasure* or *z* in *sure*. Long and short vowels are to be pronounced as usually in English, short *a* as in *cat*, long *a* as in *hate*, and so on; *u* stands for a sound between *u* and *e*, but more like *e*.

The following are some of the more usual names in the dispatches of the day:

Aix-la-Chapelle	ex-la-sha-pell	Mirecourt	mi-re-coor
Amiens	a-me-ang	Monceau	mon-so
Arras	ar-dan	Mons	mon-s
Audierne	o-dar-n	Moselle	mo-sell
Avesnes	a-van	Mulhouse	meel-how-zan
Avoircourt	a-vre-coor	(French Mulhouse)	(French Mulhouse)
Belfort	bel-for	Memel	meel-oo
Bruges	bruhz	Metz	metz
Cattaro	cat-ta-ro	Namur	met (French pronunciation mess)
Charleroi	shar-lor	Nancy	na-mur (almost nameer)
Chaudfontaine	sho-fong-tan	Neuchateau	na-hing-see
Chaveau	sho-v	Nivel	neu-sha-tee
Chimay	she-may	Neurenberg	neesh
Cirey	see-ray	Ol	ny-pen-burg
Courtrai	coor-tr	Oude	oo-de-car-d
Dav	dav	Oudenarde	pi-ron
Douai	daw	Peronne	pan-sh
Douai	daw	Pinche	range
Douai	daw	Rheims	ri-nex
Erquelines	air-ke-sheen	Roubaix	roo-hay
Faulx	fo	Sabac	sha-ha-bat
Gembloix	shahng-bloo	Sambre	shahng-bru
Ghent	ghent, or as in French, gahng	Saxe	shah-vd
Givet	shee-vay	Semlin	zem-ili
Hainault	sh	Semois	sh-mvah
Huy	wee	Serasing	shu-rang
Klo-Cheau	kyow-how	Stavelot	shu-wan-yee
Laon	lahng	St.-Thibault	shu-les-ho
Lille	lee-l	Tongres	shuh-veel
Lilly	lee-ye	Thorn	shuh-veel
Longwy	long-vee	Tourcoing	shoo-kwang
Louvain	loo-vang	Verdun	shuh-dung
Lunville	loo-hay-veel	Verviers	shuh-vee-ay
Malzert	mez-ray	Vosges	shuh-vang
Malines	ma-teen	Wirballe	shuh-bal-en
Maubeuge	mo-beuhv	Zabern	shuh-barn (French Saverna, pronounced sal-ver-na)
Mourthe	murt	Zimony	shuh-mone
Meuse	meus (vowel sound as in bird, fir, etc.)		
Mestieres	may-ze-ye		

GRAEME L. SMITH, CHICAGO PIONEER, DIES OF APOPLEXY.

as an orator. He numbered Daniel Webster and Calhoun among his friends.

Mr. Smith had a wide acquaintance in Chicago. He played with members of the old Kinzie family as a boy. At one time he was wealthy. He owned considerable real estate, the site on which the new MacVeagh building is now being erected at East Lake street and North Wabash avenue being one of his holdings.

Graeme L. Smith, one of the oldest native Chicagoans, died suddenly of apoplexy yesterday at his residence, 4445 Racine avenue. Mr. Smith was 73 years old. He was born in 1841 at Clark and Division streets. His father, Samuel Lisle Smith, was the first city attorney of Chicago, and gained considerable fame

as an orator. He numbered Daniel Webster and Calhoun among his friends.

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EXPERT THINKS FRENCH TROOPS CAUGHT IN TRAP

Says Main Army Is in Palm of Germans' Hand and They Are Closing In.

PARIS SITUATION SHIFTS QUICKLY

Big Food Supply on Aug. 6 Runs Low by Aug. 16, Chicagoan Writes.

MISERY OF CITY TOLD.

Edward H. Salisbury of 1446 Hyde Park boulevard, who with Mrs. Salisbury is in Atlantic City, has received letters from his son, Edward V. Salisbury, who is in Paris. One letter bears the date of Aug. 6 and the other Aug. 16. The following are extracts:

"I could write volumes of the events in Paris; of the poor soldiers marching the streets, riding down hills, and their horses, bodies, and clothes, as they go. The French seem to be a brave lot when they are on the move. The women cheer them as they pass. There are not many tears and the women seem as militant as the men. They believe they are forced into it and have justice on their side. One poor woman said, 'I am poor but I give what I have,' meaning she had but one son, but she gave him willingly."

"Paris is a deserted city. The shops are for the most part closed and all shops since the early rioting and destruction of German military, are closed at 8 o'clock.

Can't Raise Prices.

"Everybody is supposed to be in bed at 9 o'clock, as the soldiers are liable to arrest one. Everybody quits the gates and puts on a mask. They know that if they are seen, they will be shot. I am very glad to be in France, as there will be enough food, and the French are too patriotic to allow an augmentation of prices of foodstuffs. As soon as a shopkeeper tries to raise prices, Zip! Bang! out goes his window, produce, and all.

Thinks Situation Serious.

This is indeed a great shame that so many people have to do, but German militarism is a curse to the world. This will be the end. There will be a great upheaval of the French, a socialistic, an overthrow of the German military, and the establishment of a republic.

"As I am to be in this connection that the German pressure against the French right in this area is reported to have let up a little in the last few days and the French are again saying that they have taken the offensive in Lorraine. If this is so, it is exactly what the Germans want, as it will aid the turning movement by keeping a mass of French troops just where they desire to place the whole French field army."

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"The fact that the allies are fighting the Germans on the Cambrai-Lecateau line means that the Germans have isolated them there so they can take no part in the general battle further to the south and east."

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The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER!

FOUNDED JUNE 18, 1847.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 8, 1868, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1873.

All unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters, and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and The Tribune company expressly repudiates any liability or responsibility for their safe custody or return.

SWORN CIRCULATION.

Net paid circulation of "The Chicago Tribune," as reported under oath to the United States government under section 4673 of the postal laws and regulations, being the average from Oct. 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914:

Daily 261,275

Sunday 406,500

The above figures are exclusive of all papers which have been wasted, spoiled, returned, duplicated, delivered as complimentary, exchanged, as samples, which were missed or lost, or were late in arriving at their destination, or that remain unsold. They also are exclusive of papers paid for, but on which money no paid has been refunded.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1914.

A SAD EX-SULTAN.

The New York Evening Post gravely publishes a letter setting forth an interview had with that man of mystery, Abdul Hamid II, once sultan and leader of the faithful. The Abdul of this delightful narrative observes the carnage, but is philosophical. He is gentle, but gives the rebuke to Europe. If he had been maintained in Constantinople the disaster would not have fallen. The world needs a little blood letting from time to time, and he was a leech. When the pressure became too great he permitted a massacre in Armenia or Macedonia, a little cutting of throats in Albania, and a burning of villages.

Europe snuffed the thing and was content. The mock Abdul was a friend of man. As a philosopher he had no illusions. Unfortunately reform got him. The convenient slaughter house of the Balkans was, after a fashion, cleaned out, and Europe, missing its accustomed sensations, went on a debauch. It was intended to work.

We do not gather that the French have been demoralized. They have been shaken but not broken. In what in the end may prove to be an unequal war, the inequalities are on the side of the Germans thus far. Servia has kept the Austrians out, but it does not seriously threaten the dual monarchy. The crawling Russian column has not yet been more than a threat.

Germany and Austria have had almost free hand to carry out the plan of smashing France. In battles involving such numbers, the troops Great Britain thus far has put in the field are dropped in the bucket. The Belgians contributed their gallant part in the preliminary resistance. But in this struggle of French, British, Russian, Japanese, and Belgian against the Teuton, the French have not materially felt the comfort of sustaining arms.

Nothing of the sort happens. Our Carter confesses that he is a gagged and muzzled Jeremiah. He is unable to cry out against wickedness in high places because Col. Stringer will not permit him to do so. Col. Stringer does not wish to see the hide of Col. Sullivan nailed on the city gates.

Col. Stringer's evident idea is that they are all Jeffersonians together, and as such should dwell in brotherly love. All Col. Harrison is permitted to say of Col. Sullivan is that his taste in neckties is poor.

This may be beautiful, but is it politics? Has the good old Democratic party so degenerated that it hasn't a scrap in it? Flew upon such invertibrates! Back to the good old times when an enemy of the people was known and proclaimed as such. These silly livered days disgust the eaters of strong meats.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

When a thousand men are thrown out of employment in St. Petersburg by the shutdown of a factory at least half the number will betake themselves "to the provinces." For many of the city workers have homes and families in the provinces. The allotment of land in the peasant communities is too small to hold the growing family and the younger men seek the city and the factory. In time of trouble, of industrial depression, however, they come back to the land and to the old family home. The home, even if in the possession of a brother, or a cousin, or an uncle, still gives them a roof over their heads. The land gives them, if nothing more, at least black bread.

The same is true to varying degrees of conditions in many, if not most, countries of the old world. There is a connection, a bond, in some cases near, in others remote, between the factory worker and the land. In times of prosperity this bond is of only sentimental importance. In times of distress, of worklessness, however, it becomes an economic prop of greater or lesser significance and value.

In the United States the bond between the factory worker and the man on the land is negligible as far as our largest industrial cities are concerned. The workers in these cities, when they are not of foreign birth themselves, are sons of immigrants, sons of men who worked in the cities before them, and who had never acquired a connection with the soil.

The situation is hardly better in the small towns, even if the connection between the factory worker and the man on the land is somewhat closer there. The reason is that the patriarchal atmosphere, which permeates the family in Europe, is non-existent in the United States. The individualistic spirit has swallowed up the communal instinct in this country. The distance between cousins is far greater here than it is in the old world. The "help yourself" principle which is so strongly emphasized by Anglo-Saxon civilization makes the bonds between relatives much less enduring.

When a factory shuts down in an American city three-fourths of the employees, or thereabouts, must find work in another factory within a certain time. When the savings of such workers are eaten up and still there is no job in sight there is nothing but despair and starvation ahead of them. They must appeal to charity, to the municipal lodging house.

This detached condition of the workman in our industrial cities is a constant source of worry to him. For he has nothing to fall back on in time of economic stagnation. The individual laborer's willingness to work counts for nothing where the machinery for work and for marketing the products of labor is of such magnitude as to require enterprises that runs into hundreds of thousands and even millions of dollars.

The United States commission on industrial relations which has been holding hearings in various parts of the country in an effort to discover the underlying causes of dissatisfaction in the industrial world seems thus far to have neglected to look into his phase of the labor situation. It has been plying witnesses with questions about wages and hours, about abuses by superintendents and foremen, or about welfare work. We need to know just what

the wages of workers in industry are. It is even more essential, however—if we seriously mean to get at the causes of unrest—to get at the state of mind of the worker. The greatest cause in this country, it may be safely said, is fear—the fear caused by the uncertainty of employment, the fear which comes from the workman's realization of his own helplessness against gigantic capitalistic enterprises, of his doubtful if not dark outlook for the future.

Unless the commission gets at these "psychological" causes of industrial unrest in this country the fruits of its investigation will be doubtful. We already know considerable about the wages and conditions of workers in this country. What we want to know is something of their mental state. We want to know to what extent fear and helplessness have become the penances of the working-man's household. Only when we know the extent of this fear will we know how to alleviate it, if not abolish it altogether.

EMPIRE IN THE BALANCE.

What may be described as the aesthetic aspects of the war show only German successes. The great organization of the army is doing what its organizers intended that it should. The French offensive has failed flatly and the French defensive is badly shaken.

The favorite generalization of some military men that the people who learn from a struggle are the losers therein, and that consequently the French army would be better equipped to meet a German army, goes into the discard with all other generalizations.

Disasters only hinted at—such as that of Aug. 20 in Alsace where the Fifteenth corps, in Clemenceau's inimitable euphemism, undertook an "unauthorized retreat" in the heat of battle—have befallen, and the allies in the west are digging their toe in the ground to keep from being thrown back in disorder.

It is idle to say that this has taken longer than German calculation contemplated. There must have been two calculations, one including the possibility of Belgian resistance. The Germans thus far are wholly within the bounds of their prepared plans. Their machine is working as it was intended to work.

We do not gather that the French have been demoralized. They have been shaken but not broken. In what in the end may prove to be an unequal war, the inequalities are on the side of the Germans thus far. Servia has kept the Austrians out, but it does not seriously threaten the dual monarchy. The crawling Russian column has not yet been more than a threat.

Germany and Austria have had almost free hand to carry out the plan of smashing France. In battles involving such numbers, the troops Great Britain thus far has put in the field are dropped in the bucket. The Belgians contributed their gallant part in the preliminary resistance. But in this struggle of French, British, Russian, Japanese, and Belgian against the Teuton, the French have not materially felt the comfort of sustaining arms.

Whatever gallantries the allies may have displayed, that ironic euphemism, the glory of battle, is in the talons of the German eagle. So much for the aesthetic aspect, for shock and pomp and marching triumphs. The crushing, disastrous blows being struck the security of the German state have no spectacular value but they must be considered. The ships awaiting verdicts of prize courts reveal the effectiveness of the raids upon German commerce. The attacks upon German colonies indicate the purpose of a destructive policy. Manufacture is paralyzed; commerce is stopped. The German nation is at a standstill.

"HOME CIRCLE Women Try for 'Perfect 88'"—Headline. Par for that course is the same as at Skokie.

TESTIMONIAL.

Miss Lucille Frost, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Frost, 1245 Astor street, is to be a debutante of winter.

SOME people wonder why the banks don't charge more than 7 per cent. A banker friend of ours explains it. "We don't charge more," he says, "because the law doesn't allow us to."

A BORN DETECTIVE.

"Gran Rapids Item." That Willard Black, the Grand Rapids man who murdered his sweetheart at Union City a week ago, killed himself with the same razor before leaping to his death in the river there, is the belief expressed by Detective Dunn.

IN conferring the iron cross on the crown prince Papa Wilhelm observed that "God has most brilliantly supported him." This reminds J. W. H. of St. Paul of a clergyman in his city, who referred to "the charming influence of the Holy Ghost."

"HOME CIRCLE Women Try for 'Perfect 88'"—Headline.

Par for that course is the same as at Skokie.

RECOMMENDATION.

Mr. Two years ago I made the zinc, and I have made no other since. J. L. J.

OWING to our regular week-end engagement we shall be unable to attend the opening of "Joseph" at the Auditorium next Saturday night—a matter of regret, as that is one of the big shows of the new season.

BUM SPORTS.

Sir: Don't you think there should be a closed season on aeroplanes and seaplanes during the mating and breeding season? Did you notice that an unprincipled man shot a seaplane while it was brooding on its nest? Only wing shooting should be allowed. DOUBLE BARREL.

"KIPPLING Muse Silent: Why?"—The W. G. N.

Possibly because it has nothing to offer.

NOT so the muse of William C. Hennessy, who sings in the Sheridan (Wyo.) Enterprise—

THE WAR OF THE WORD.

This war is the greatest the world ever knew.

Where there are thousands of innocent men slew.

Where real nations spill blood all over our land.

And one famous nation will make her last stand.

Where two great emperors got so mad and said,

I call out my army and shoot your men dead.

This is a prophecy from a book so true.

That who ever read it will say that they knew.

That they looked for this war most all of their life.

All of this trouble and all of this strife.

In order to prove that over word is true,

Just look in that book of Jeremiah to.

A war is sure hell on this earth which we dwell,

It takes the young life and the old just as well

When it will be over will be hard to tell.

Unless some god rings our old liberty bell.

The navies are sick and the soldiers are killed

Just because it was what the emperor willed.

WE don't believe for an instant that Germany intends to vassalize the inhabitants of the British Isles. Indeed, we expect that one of Wilhelm's first gracious acts will be to appoint Mr. John Redmond as governor of Ireland-Holstein.

SUGGESTION—via R. A. C.—for window dec-

rators: Why not hang up a war map?

THE SECOND POST.

From a Porto Rican his teacher, who was a gradu-

ate of the Lane Technical High school.]

Dear teacher: The great sentiments in lesson taken,

are never forgotten being a cause of continued relations among

people. You surely have seen a person from years ago,

now you are passing by street and see the same, you take con-

sideration and make from him your best friend, returning from

Porto Rico you saw him, what you felt? Think a moment,

you are forming a mental picture from me in the casual

training room of this town. Tell me, in what way I'm in

respect to you? What are I doing? I want that in this

material process, you form it according to my goodness, but

to the bad doings if were incorrect.

Can you conceive an idea of what I want to tell you?

This is about Chicago. When Vega Baja will have building

like those there existing? Oh! Chicago is great, very great,

you are proud from it.

Don't become hungry, don't laugh, is only to denote

your humor for us, and keep our names and person in your mind,

Chicago keep all his sons. I'm go to take a best-

steak, excuse me, let me go, good-bye. RICARDO.

IF we understand the Socialists—and who does?

—they are opposed to war, but the highest inter-

ests of their country demand a victory over Rus-

sian despotism.

BACK TO THE HOME PERCH.

(From the El Paso Times.)

Miss Birdie Buckalo returned Wednesday from New York and Atlantic City. Her route home she visited Indianapolis and Columbus, Ohio.

ONE of the most distressing incidents of the European war for all is the recrudescence of that fly-blown wheeze about "hocking the kaiser and the watch on the Rhine."

The Inspired Makeup Man.

(From the Daily News.)

POULTRY AND BIRDS:

Neat young lady, 20, for light office work; no

experience necessary. Apply — Van Buren.

FANCY the feelings of Boston if seaplanes had been in use at the time of the war!

WHEN Tap meets Jap then come the shells of war.

AS for a temporary name for the war—

YOU might call it the World Series. D. L. T.

A FLIGHT.

Knicker—Is the landlady holding Smith's clothes?

Bocker—Yes; she has his coat of tan—New York Sun.

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

Quicquid agit homines nostri et farcito libelli? — JOURNAL.

NEUTRAL.

We know some folks who'd like to see The Germans knocked from A to Z; But these consider it is best To leave such feelings unexpressed.

Now, we are very glad to say We do not feel a bit that way. All nations look alike to us; We play no favorites in the music.

For how can we be anti-Dutch, Considering we owe so much To German books, and German song, And German friends we've cherished long?

So any one who thinks he sees Bias in any gentile where Should wait for better evidence: This Col is strictly on the fence.

FROM the euphemistic phrases of M. Clemenceau's explanation we surmise that the French pulled a boner in Alsace. It is possible that the excellent Tarratin is in charge of the Fifteenth army corps, and those who remember his adventures in the Alps and elsewhere can visualize the encounter with the practical Germans. The note of impressionism is schooled in the maneuvers of the French. Impressionism is all right in art, but it is unsafe in war.

AND speaking of impressionism, where is futurism? Why hasn't Gertrude Stein put over a description of the world's greatest battle? She will never have a better chance.

POLITICAL WAR IS RAGING; CLIMAX COMES SEPTEMBER 9.

OWENS DELAYS
TAKING ACTION
IN PETITION ROWKeeps Candidates in Hot
Water Pending Ruling
on Filing Fraud.

BOARD KEEPS HANDS OFF

"I shall not hand down my ruling until after I have read every line of the evidence presented to the board. That means that I shall take no action tonight. It may be a day or two before I do."

County Judge John E. Owens made the foregoing statement late last night in response to an inquiry as to whether he intended to overrule the action of the election commissioners in the petition for investigation.

By a vote of 2 to 1 the commissioners, early in the day, decided that no attempt should be made to change the order of the names on the official primary ballot as certified by County Clerk Swetzer and City Clerk Connelly. Commissioner Howard S. Taylor voted against this resolution.

Hoynes Charges Well Founded. The commissioners also adopted supplemental resolutions finding that the charges preferred by State's Attorney Hoynes were, in their opinion, well founded. They recommended that the state's attorney proceed with a grand jury investigation. President Kelleher voted against this move, and Taylor and Connelly for it.

Another resolution was carried urging the state legislature to pass remedial legislation that would end the filing day scandal, as well as provide the necessary legal machinery for shortening the ballot and in general cleaning up elections in Chicago. In preparing the data for the legislature, Commissioner Czarnecki had written into the supplemental resolution provision for the naming of a commission to be composed of members of the bench, bar and civic organizations of Chicago.

Not Sufficient Time. While Commissioners Czarnecki and Taylor voted to sustain the charges of the state's attorney as to alleged fraudulent favoritism in the county clerk's office in placing the so-called Deneen and Sullivan slates first on the ballot, Commissioners Czarnecki and President Kelleher held that not sufficient time was available to change the order of certification and get the 3,000,000 ballots printed in time for the primary, and that they had no legal right to go behind the certification.

The action of the majority of the commissioners in holding against a change of County Clerk Swetzer's certification caused rejoicing among the leaders of the regular organizations. This rejoicing, however, may be short lived. Judge Owens held a long conference with State's Attorney Hoynes last night before announcing he would withhold his decision. At this conference it is known that Mr. Hoynes vehemently urged the County judge to take the whole case in his own hands and disregard the action of the election board.

Judge Owens Impressed. Judge Owens appeared to be impressed with the argument of Mr. Hoynes, and while not expressing an opinion, it was gathered he might today or tomorrow throw out the action of the election board and himself decide just how the name should appear.

When asked if his delay would not interfere with the printing of the ballots Judge Owens said: "Not in the least. Regardless of what

Political Meetings
Scheduled Tonight.

Democratic.

Thirty-second ward—Calumet clubhouse, 32nd street and College Grove avenue. Eleventh ward—Pilsen, Turner hall, 1816 South Ashland avenue, board of trade clerks, Port Dearborn hotel, 4 p.m.

Stringer.

Fifteenth ward—Liman's hall, California avenue and Division street. Sixteenth ward—Shoehorn's hall, Milwaukee and Ashland avenue. Twenty-seventh ward—Walsh's hall, Milwaukee avenue and Noble street.

Regular Republican.

Twenty-third ward—Krum's hall, Paulina street. Thirty-third ward—Library hall, North Webster and West Lake streets. Twenty-fourth ward—Daley park, Twenty-sixth street and Crawford street.

At the Sullivan meetings Roger C. Sullivan and regular Democratic state candidates will speak.

At the Stringer meetings Congressman Stringer, Mayor Harrison, Mr. Deneen, and Senator L. B. Wilson are advertised to speak.

At the Republicans' regular organization meeting John E. Northup, Edward R. Linton, Oscar C. Sullivan, Isaac N. Powell, and Franklin S. Ostie are announced speakers.

has been said to the contrary, I am informed that the ballots can be printed in five days. The election should be held two days before the primary. That would make seven days in all. Very well. Seven days prior to the September primary is next Wednesday. I can take until then to dispose of this case. I shall not be that long, however, in all probability."

Entire Campaign Periled.

Should Judge Owens disregard the action of the board most of the work already done by the hundreds of candidates and the political managers would be rendered valueless and would virtually force them to make an entirely new campaign in the last week. Practically all candidates have scattered broadcast cards on which they have explained where their names would be found on the official ballot.

Instructions by party managers have been sent to the so-called foreign born voters advising them of the positions of the party candidates on the official ballot. The party leaders last night agreed to do this, and that was the general conclusion precipitated at the last moment which would provide a big boost for the shorter ballot crusade.

Meanwhile the Sullivan leaders are said to be preparing to go into court on a motion's notice and seek to enjoin Judge Owens from interfering with the certifications of Clerks Swetzer and Connelly.

DAVENPORT FOR GOVERNOR
NAMED BY PROGRESSIVES.

New York State Conference Puts

Clinton Man at the Head of the

Unofficial Ticket.

Utica, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Frederick M. Davenport of Clinton was named for governor on an unofficial ticket selected here today by the Progressive state conference. Bainbridge Cobly of New York was selected similarly for United States senator.

After the ticket had been approved, Mr. Davenport promised that the Progressive party would make a fight the like of which, perhaps, the people of the state never had seen. He said Theodore Roosevelt would campaign for almost the entire month of October.

It was plain from the start that the delegates were almost all for a sink or swim fight on a straight Progressive ticket. There were many references to Col. Roosevelt's plan for endorsing Henry D. Hinman, a Republican, and although the former president was not mentioned by the opponents of this abandoned idea, the delegates displayed their feelings on this subject unanimously.

Paralysis Cause of Death.

Daniel J. Stewart, an insane patient, who died yesterday, was succeeded in his place by another patient at the Chicago State Hospital for the Insane May 14, succeeded to general patient status, according to the coroner's jury yesterday. Stewart suffered a fracture of the skull when struck by Kenneth Blair.

He was serving his time at the State Hospital for the Insane.

MERTON A. STURGES,

Chief Naturalization Examiner.

are there with whom we are
them ultimatums at once."

the People.

names and addresses of the writers.

Street from Western avenue to Rockwood. If such an improvement is done the property owners petition the start special assessment proceedings.

EDWARD J. GLACKIN,
Secretary.MILITARY CONDITIONS AT
RIVERVIEW.Aug. 22.—(To the Friend of the
—Would the board of health have
to force the betterment of sanitary
ons at Riverview park? The ladies
at that place is filthy and insanitary.S. I. HOUSEMAN,
4460 Calumet avenue.investigation has been made by one of
the commissioners serving upon the
committee composed of
the states that proper water accommodations
have now been provided, and
have a reinspection made to confirmG. YOUNG,
Commissioner of Health.

—BOND AVENUE,

Aug. 22.—(To the Friend of the
—Can you aid us in getting rid of
the noise and shouting of the joy riders
up and down Bond avenue be-
tween 4 a.m. and 4 a.m.? When will the
covers in the street be properly
fixed?

HAROLD HARMAN, 7827 Bond avenue.

park commissioners will endeavor to
the conditions referred to.

SOUTH PARK COMMISSIONERS.

DECLARATION PAPERS.

Aug. 21.—(To the Friend of the
—Will you tell me what steps to
order to become a citizen of the
States?

DUBIN, 2218 West Taylor street.

writer should file a declaration of intent
become a citizen of the United States
the expiration of two years and after
arrived at the age of 21 years, he may
application for naturalization.

MERTON A. STURGES,

Chief Naturalization Examiner.

PEOPLE.

A FEW WHYS.

Aug. 26.—(Editor of The Tribune—
Why is there so great urgency in
after foreign business, when the
administration last year scolded
all was invested in Mexico
did not assist American citizens
in saving their money, and pro-
duced lives?There exhibited so great anxiety
foreign markets when the
administration said last year
that merchants abroad found dim-
collecting accounts?this anxiety to buy vessels to
American made goods to foreign
then the sudden stoppage of the
money in this country has brought
verge of a panic?If money is so tight, are bankers
there is no call for money and yet
to go slow? If the bankers are
why are big financiers consider-
loaning of money to neutral
there having been told not to loan
men at war?This country needs money badly
people are suffering for it, where do
doers expect to get the money to
road and why have they any
to loan when business in
country is tottering and men are
becoming discouraged?

ERNEST McCULLOUGH.

TRIBAL WHICH INFLUENCE

Aug. 18.—(Editor of The Tribune—
have read your financial editor's articles
upon the present situation
and interest and admittance, and
numerous comments upon their
and beneficial effect in the
criticism observed with much pleasure and
the wonderful editions of
CHICAGO TRIBUNE. It seems to me
paper is steadily gaining in every-
that constitutes newspaper value.To combine conservatism with
standard or newspaper en-
is something that few journals
succeeded in accomplishing to the
degree as THE TRIBUNE. Your
are reviving the traditions of old
public opinion with its influence
and counsels of the
an influence which, however,
the decay and abuse of the
functions of the press, has fallen

in recent years.

W. WALDRON.

Boys' clothes of the right
sort for school wearIf we can show you these splendid clothes,
we shall not need to make much of an
argument for them; the goods are their own
best advertisement. Our expert salespeople
are here to help you select the things that are
just right for your requirements.Good all wool suits, an extra pair of knickers, and
belt to match; new Norfolk models with patch
pockets; ideal for school. \$6Tartan plaids, pencil stripes, checks in Norfolk
models, box or inverted plaids, extra
knickers, and belt to match. \$8.75Foreign weaves, Scotch, velours; cheviots,
smart Norfolks, with extra knickers and
belt to match, extraordinary value. \$10Our duplex suits with extra knickers are made for hard-wear
boys; all wool, in Norfolk styles, very satisfying. \$5

Many other superb values at \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20

Boys' English and Norfolk caps; smart
styles in hats with contrasting
silk bands; styles boyslike; 50c to \$3.Shirts and blouses for boys;
ages; new color designs and lively
patterns; at 50c to \$1.50.Maurice L. Rothschild
The world's best specialty clothing institution

Southwest Corner Jackson and State

Chicago
Minneapolis
St. PaulWe accept in payment for merchandise or account all
money from any and all foreign countries at full value.GOV. DUNNE DUE
IN SENATE FRAYExpected Today to Take Up
the Fight for Stringer
in Chicago.

SULLIVAN HIS TARGET.

DENEEN HITS BACK AT SNOW

Ex-Governor Calls Names in
Talk on "Party Wreckers."

WILL SUPPORT WINNERS.

Says Eight Insurgents Sought
Places on "Regular" Ticket.

CALLS HIM 'MAN OF GAS'

Charles S. Deneen called names last
night when he discussed "party wreckers" in connection with the Republican
county campaign. The former governor
replied in kind to the attack made upon
him and the regular Republican organiza-
tion by former Ald. Bernard Snow. When
he spoke at Liberty hall, Thirtieth
street and Union avenue, in the Fourth
ward.Referring to how the opposing faction
candidates had broken away from the
regular Republican organization, Mr.
Deneen said:"Eight of these candidates first sought
places on our ticket. Beiter did his best
to get our support for county judge. He
wanted it so badly he pestered every
committeeman. When we selected John
E. Northup because of his fearless prosecu-
tion of vote frauds, Beiter took up the
cry of 'bosses.'

Speaker Gives Names.

Lawley sat in proxy, representing

Lawrence D. Stuts as our candidate for county clerk. Then Lawley, who wanted the place, also
boiled.

"Torrison wanted to be probate judge.

We selected Noble B. Judah Jr. Torrison
also turned 'patriot.' And so on down
the list.""I won't attack the character of any
opposition Republican candidate, because
I am not fit to be called a Democrat. A
man of the people who is not fit to be called a
Democrat is not fit to be called a Democrat.""If Roger Sullivan is a Democrat, then
President Wilson, Secretary Bryan, and
Gov. Dunne are not Democrats. If he is a
Democrat, then Stephen A. Douglas and
John M. Palmer and Lyman Trumbull
were not Democrats."

Recalls "Bolt" of 1898.

"Roger Sullivan cannot say he is a Dem-
ocrat and face the facts of his actions in
1898 when he led the movement to boltthe regular Democratic ticket. He bolted
and voted for John M. Palmer. Thenagain right here in our own city Roger
Sullivan caused the defeat of Edward F.
Dunne for mayor and caused Fred A.
Busse to be elected instead."Roger Sullivan does not measure up
to the standards of a Democrat. He is not
a man of democracy. He is a man of
gas."

Many Change Attitude.

"Many of those who voted against the
bill believe that the change in public senti-
ment has changed the situation and they are now in favor of the new suffrage
law, and are also standing for full suffrage
for women. We do not wish to do
any one an injustice, but we do wish to do
full justice to every candidate.""Will you kindly let us know at once
how you stand on this important question?"

Mrs. GRACE WILBUR TROUT.

MAYOR ATTACKS
ROGER'S LOYALTYCandidates, Apparently, Al-
ways Were for Suffrage.

200 ARRIVE EACH DAY.

Poll by Mrs. Trout Brings Flood of
Affirmatives.

POUR PLEDGES ON WOMEN

All the present candidates—from town
clerk to Municipal judge—seen to be
a man, earnest advocates of woman's political
freedom. Their declarations to this effect are pouring into the headquarters
of the Illinois Equal Suffrage association
in the Tower building at the rate of
200 a day.The aspirants for "political" remem-
brances on election day, according to their
own statements, are and always have
been ardent supporters of woman suffrage.Since their early days, when in
knickerbockers, they attended suffrage
meetings with their grandmothers, they
had been burdened with convictions on
the woman question.The candidates for the expression of their
opinions were brought about by a letter
from Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, state
president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage
association, which has reached more than
2,000 candidates for state, county, and city
offices.

Mrs. Trout Asks Stand.

Mrs. Trout wished to know each candi-
date's position on the important question
of woman suffrage before the precinct
committees were elected. The precinct
committees in each county constitute
the county central committee, which
is composed of various committees of
various political parties. The senatorial
committees, according to the primary
law, decide the number of nominees for
the house of representatives. It is im-
portant, therefore, that women should
see that committee members are elected who
stand for the present suffrage law and
also for full suffrage for women.So this letter, which brought the quick
responses, went out to the candidates two
days ago."Some of the people in your district are
writing and asking us how you stand on
the question of woman suffrage," the letter
read. "Many of those legislators who
voted for the bill are now standing not
only for the new suffrage law but for full
suffrage for women."Under our moderate restrictions every home built at ARDMORE increases the value of the property. No unsightly
shacks are allowed. All objectionable features are barred.

SPECIAL SALE!

FIRST TIME EVER OFFERED

LOTS AS
LOW AS \$275

SUNDAY, AUGUST 30th

Photoplay Stories and News
By Kitty Kelly

THE BIRTH OF THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

Editor.

President Madison Charles Sutton
Dolly Madison Mrs. William Beauford
James Monroe, U. S. White House Cook
Maj. Armistead of Fort McHenry Joseph Girard
Capt. Skinner Eddie Borden
Francis Scott Key Sam Harrison
Dr. Beane Augustus Phillips
Duke of Wellington Captain King
Gen. Ross George McCoy
The general's side Harry Linton
Richard Mull Dannie Mull
Harry Beaumont Edward Earle
Lester Cudlipp Richard Tucker
Admiral Cochrane E. N. Joe Manning

MOVING pictures is given the unique mission of revivifying history as no other medium but along with this special privilege goes a super-special responsibility. In the realm of fiction, faking and twisting is allowable—if the public will stand for it. Entrance into the field of history, however, is synonymous with passing through the gate of truth. The company which aims to convey a historic episode must remember that it is going among the ways of authorities and that a perversion of fact for dramatic effect or for productive ease is an "indulgence" that will boomerang back on the reputation of the film as a just-punishment for the circulation of false impressions.

Today's picture arouses those ideas, not in criticism, but in commendation, for it satisfies well all the historical demands of the incident portrayed. A bit of romanticism has been added and a certain liberty taken with the Declaration of Independence, but there is no faking in the face of fact and the result is a convincing realization of the circumstances surrounding the origin of the well-loved national song "The Star Spangled Banner."

The incident, though important from our present perspective, at the time was trivial compared to other events that it was very nearly obscured. So the facts the Edison people had to work on were few and vague, but such as they were they have been carefully regarded. There is one bad error in the naming of the British admiral, a blemish one regrettable to observe on so much otherwise excellence. The large cast is well differentiated and the attention to detail is comforting.

"The Star Spangled Banner" was one of the fruits of the war of 1812. It was composed by Francis Scott Key while he waited marooned off the coast on a British ship during the storming of Fort McHenry by the British in September, 1813. Thus the picture has a centennial appeal. The song chronicles Key's actual experience watching through the long night of bombardment the bursting bombs and of eager waiting for the

"The Star Spangled Banner" was one of the fruits of the war of 1812. It was composed by Francis Scott Key while he waited marooned off the coast on a British ship during the storming of Fort McHenry by the British in September, 1813. Thus the picture has a centennial appeal. The song chronicles Key's actual experience watching through the long night of bombardment the bursting bombs and of eager waiting for the

Economical Housekeeping
By Jane Eddington

Moldy Bread and Cord.

CERTAIN baker frequently fails with his salt rising bread. He has good recipes, apparently, for everything, for all his goods are popular with particular people. But there are some important things besides recipes and mechanical skill that make for success in cooking food.

The fault may not be his, but rather that of the city or of the neighbors of the bakery or the shop. For all the bread needs to read a good book on nutrition and learn that, when the temperature is at from 70 degrees F. to 100 degrees F., those tiny forms called bacteria, which grow with almost unimaginable rapidity, are in their element. It is said that one will produce 20,000,000 in twenty-four hours. These each producing in a like manner multiply the count rather fast.

Everybody that handles food has got to learn what bacteria are. Bacteria are always with us, except when we breathe the air of mid-ocean or that of some high altitude. They swim, and float, and climb. We swallow some with every mouthful of food we eat, but, fortunately, many of them are germ-free. They are most numerous where there is decomposing organic matter. They readily transfer themselves to food not yet decomposed, but which will be when they begin eating it.

Mold is a form or relative of bacteria, and, like a multitude of other forms, it flourishes luxuriantly in hot weather, and may appear where least expected.

It will grow on anything slightly acid, as exceedingly moist bread is likely to do, this forming a good nutrient for it.

Bright Sayings of Children

"The Tribune" will pay \$1 for each child's saying printed. The stories may be sent in either by children or their parents. The only condition is the story told must never have been printed in any magazine or paper. Address bright sayings to Aunty Bee, "Tribune," Chicago.

The other evening when our family was sitting in the front porch, Stanley, age 3 years, interrupted our conversation by saying: "Keep 'ill or the mosquitoes will know where we are." N. K. E.

Most Varnish is supposed to be good, until it's used, and then you find out a lot of it isn't good.

It's a mistake to take unnecessary risks in Varnish or anything else.

Buy your Varnish by the maker's name; get Devoe

and you'll be safe—the quality is there or the name isn't.

At dealers or Devoe

14-16 W. Lake St., near State.

Devoe, aged 3, did not care for pie made out of fruit or berries containing seeds. She one evening when his mother announced that there was to be pie for dinner he asked: "Do you know what you will get if you don't stop that?" Walter looked up and answered: "Yes, I'm get dizzy." Miss S. M. DANIELS, Cambridge, Ill., Box 317.

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Why Do You Buck Prosperity?

It is inconceivable that any merchant or manufacturer should cease—or even curtail—his advertising just when the country is on the threshold of a tremendous double harvest—the *natural* harvest of our own unprecedented crops and the *logical* harvest consequent on the war in Europe.

It is under such conditions as these that advertising reaches the zenith of its power. The man who listens to the yellow pessimist and sits back to “wait for things to settle down,” is yielding his common sense and enterprise to the baleful influence of idle sentiment, and actually *starving the goose that lays the golden egg*.

To all my clients I have sent this definite, uncompromising and cheerful message: “Keep the columns of the daily newspapers bristling with your announcements and thus open wide your doors for the flood of prosperity that is bound to rush in. *Make hay while the sun shines.* We won’t have another chance like this in a hundred years.”

I have noticed with a feeling of pro-

found disgust the conservatism and business cowardice that have set in in America since the Kaiser threw down the gage of battle. We, the very people who will logically profit by the war abroad—and profit immeasurably—are acting as though we were at war ourselves. We are talking blue things, pinching the pennies, cutting down our advertising and *forcing prosperity to stand back*.

As a matter of fact this is the very hour when we should rush into print to a greater extent than *ever* before because *unless the earth opens and swallows us up*, there will be greater prosperity in America this fall than ever in the history of the Republic. We are not at war. We are not likely to be. The warring world looks to us for its supplies and we can’t keep prosperity down no matter how hard we try.

If my advice is worth anything to you business men, it is here conveyed to you in six words: **ADVERTISE NOW AND NEVER LET UP.**

WITT K. COCHRANE, Pres.

W. K. Cochrane Advertising Agency
30 N. Dearborn St., Chicago

LA SAL
INDICT
TRIC

Munday,
Donald
Fals

INQUIRY

Three indictments
Munday bank scat-
tered by the re-
siderday. The
grap-
ples its investiga-
tive additional indict-
ments were
Indictments were
followed:

Charles B. Mu-
nunday, cashier of
the closed La Salle
Bank.

Charles G. Fox,
cashier of the bank.
Thomas McDermott,
agent of the bank.
The indictment against
William Lorimer
understood, will be
queried report.

Purpose
Munday is charged
entries in the books
and with misappropriation
by converting large
sums to the benefit
of state enterprises.

Fox and McDermott
making false entries
in the false entries
three defendants
and to
serve funds and the
national bank examined
of the currency.

Indictments were
Ferdinand Geiger,
was informed that
would be continue
the defendants' bank
disposition probably
ter.

The government
ask that Munday,
\$25,000 and that \$1
other two defendant

Prepare to
District Attorney
was informed by At-
man, counsel for the
and the other
render themselves
day or so.

The indictment of
came as a surprise
was decided upon
the last moment,
cause they failed
not with the
ment found it
indictment was re-
cause the statute
operate in favor of
today.

The status of
leged to have been
a minimum of five
of ten years' impre-
iction. There is
be completely dis-
The indictment
tained twenty-nine
first fifteen charges
remained misap-
teen counts in each
against Fox and M.

The charges of
on items appearing
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according to the Indict-
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Bank to the Cor-
Bank, through which
cleared, \$119,088.36
according to the gov-
due from the Cor-

The sum of these
which was the am-
Wall Street bank's
according to the go-

The government
suit for \$75,000
district court against
company, of which
Senator Albert C.
The suit is for the
with interest in the
bonds given by the
cover trust funds
in the Lorimer ha-

Rosehill
Brings

Indictments grow-
ing exposure of the
\$500,000 perpetual
hill Cemetery com-
bility during the
months in which
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activities loomed in
the inquiry of the
jury directed a
way Chicago. Con-
touched that cer-
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for specific counts
ing embankments.

The first deal to
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said to have rem-

LA SALLE MEN
INDICTED FOR
TRICKING U. S.Munday, Fox, and Mc-
Donald Held as
Falsifiers.

INQUIRY NOT ENDED

Three indictments in the Lorimer-Munday bank scandal were formally returned by the federal grand jury yesterday. The grand jury did not complete its investigation of the case and additional indictments may be returned within a week or ten days.

Indictments were presented against the following:

Charles B. Munday, vice president of the La Salle Street National and of the closed La Salle Street Trust and Savings bank.

Charles G. Fox, vice president and cashier of the bank.

Thomas McDonald, auditor and agent of the bank.

The indictment reported voted against William Lorimer and two others, it is understood, will be returned in a subsequent report.

Purpose to Deceive.

Munday is charged with making false entries in the books of the national bank and with misappropriating the bank's funds by converting large sums to his own use and for the benefit of his string of down-state enterprises.

Fox and McDonald are charged with making false entries. The purpose of the false entries charged against all three defendants, according to the government, was to inflate the bank's reserves and funds and thereby deceive the national bank examiner and the controller of the currency.

Indictments were returned before Judge Ferdinand Geiger. After Judge Geiger was informed that the investigation would be continued, he announced that the defendants' bonds would be left for disposition probably by Judge Carpenter.

The government, it is understood, will ask that Munday's bond be fixed at \$23,000 and that \$10,000 be fixed for the other two defendants.

Prepare to Give Bond.

District Attorney James L. Wilkinson was informed by Attorney Milton J. Dalleiden, counsel for Munday, that his client and the other defendants would surrender themselves and give bond within a day or so.

The indictment of Fox and McDonald came as a surprise. Their indictment was decided upon by the grand jury at the last moment, it is understood, because they failed to supply the government with desired information. The government found it necessary to have the indictments returned during the day because the statute of limitations would operate in favor of the three defendants after a week.

The statute of the criminal code alleged to have been violated provides for a minimum of five years and a maximum of ten years' imprisonment in case of conviction. There is no fine.

Munday Asks Forbearance.

In a statement following the return of the indictments Munday said:

"All I care to say is that I hope the reorganization was being pursued, but rather wait until I have had an opportunity to present my defense. I am positive that when this case comes to trial, if it ever does, the charges against me will be completely disproved."

The indictment against Munday contains twenty-nine counts, of which the first fifteen charge false entries and the remainder misapplication. There are fifteen counts in each of the indictments against Fox and McDonald.

The charges of false entries are based on items appearing in the transcript general ledger on Aug. 28, 1911. This shows a balance of \$1,200,000, which was due from the La Salle Street National bank to the Corn Exchange National bank, through which the Lorimer bank cleared, \$10,000.00. This was false, according to the government, as there was no balance from the Corn Exchange bank \$80,000.

The sum of these two items is \$200,000, which was the amount to which the La Salle Street bank's reserve was boosted, according to the government.

The government during the day filed suit for \$70,000 in the United States District court against the Illinois Surety company, of which former United States Senator Albert C. Hopkins is president. The suit is for the recovery of \$60,000 with interest in the matter of the \$50,000 bonds given by the surety company to cover trust funds in bankruptcy deposited in the Lorimer bank.

Rosehill "Looting"
Brings Indictments?

Indictments growing out of the Tribune's exposé of the alleged looting of the \$80,000 perpetual care fund of the Rosehill Cemetery company became a possibility during the day. The story of the manner in which good securities were taken from the fund and poor ones substituted loomed into vital importance at the inquiry of the state grand jury directed by Assistant State's Attorney Charles Conner, Jr. Those in touch with the course of the investigation declared that certain of the Rosehill transactions could be used as the basis for specific counts of indictments charging embezzlement.

The first deal taken up was the consideration of the way in which Munday is said to have removed \$55,000 worth of

No Man Is Allowed at This Banquet.

FOOLS JOBLESS;
IT'S A WEDDING

Alleged Jester's Ad Brings
Destitute Men and
Women to Home.

GROOM GIVES CARFARE.

WIDOWS TOAST
HUSBANDS TO BE

While Wifeless and Willing
Men Besiege Hostess'
Home.

PROPOSALS COME FAST.

Twenty or more widowers besieged the residence of Mrs. Caroline Koehler at 241 Orchard street all day yesterday. One of them climbed a tree opposite the three-story brick building and strained his eyes to get a look at the interior of the top floor.

They pestered Mrs. Koehler by calling on the telephone, by sending messenger boys, by knocking on her door, by shouting up to her from the street.

Their presence will not be thought mysterious, however, as it is known that Mrs. Koehler was celebrating the silver anniversary of her widowhood, and that her home was full of widows.

Early Bird Uses Phone.

The Tribune announced the party yesterday morning. At 5 o'clock a. m. Mrs. Koehler was awakened by the ringing of her telephone. There was a man on the other end of the wire and his name was Murphy.

"Is that right?" he asked, "that you are a widow twenty-five years and that you are inviting twenty-five widows to your home today?" Then, let me say that I lost my wife over five years ago and have been looking for another ever since.

Now, Mrs. Koehler was only half awake and didn't know whether to be indignant or pleased and while she hesitated for an answer, a second voice cut in on the wire—another widower.

Before breakfast Mrs. Koehler had received and rejected three offers of marriage proceeding so extraordianary for her that when she came to get the morning meal she let the men get out over the fence.

At 8 o'clock she felt the need of exercise, so she put on the white silk dress with the green sash she intended to wear for the party—and she kept it on till 3 o'clock, and then protecting it with an apron.

The celebration was to take place from 2 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, but it was after 2 o'clock when the first guests arrived, and with them came a horde of newspaper photographers.

The newspaper men, being young and with the nature of the celebration, and the widows fed them with sandwiches and cakes, gave them sweet wine to drink, and tried to make them feel at home.

Mrs. Koehler declared over and over that this was the greatest day in her life, and her guests all promised to introduce her to some handsome elderly men they knew.

Lawyer Noble Uses Them
All to Tell Opinion of
Lawyer O'Brien.

WANTS AN ACCOUNTING.

Alanson C. Noble yesterday wrote 18,000 words of what he thinks about Quin O'Brien, Irish orator and lawyer.

Mr. Noble's document, illuminated by a bit of rhetoric, is a bill of an accounting from Mr. O'Brien with whom he was associated and has been in the practice of law.

The plaintiff's bill indicates he is dissatisfied with settlements made in the division of fees in a number of cases involving a matter of many thousands of dollars.

The defendant, Mr. O'Brien, when informed of the suit, denied allegations of unfairness and answered with the declaration that he had been trying to collect something like \$1,000 due from Mr. Noble as his share of office rent.

Lawyers Differ.

A wide difference of opinion is expressed by the lawyers as to the merits of the case.

Mr. Noble's exhaustive document purports to review his career from the time of his graduation from law school, his associations and efforts to succeed, which he indicates built for Mr. O'Brien standing, reputation and remuneration. The plaintiff's story seeks to establish that he raised Mr. O'Brien up to high standing, and that his associate then turned on him and looked down upon him from that height.

Mr. O'Brien in his denial asserted the facts were very much to the contrary, declaring that he had "given Mr. Noble more money than he had ever seen before, whereupon he grew avaricious."

Fifty (50) Basis.

Sideights on the law business gleaned from the bill, Mr. Noble mentions a suit over the \$40,000 estates of Frederick Schramme, which he says was taken by Mr. O'Brien and himself "on a fifty (50) per cent basis of the amount that might be recovered."

Also the bill refers to the divorce suit of Adolph G. Hinstin in 1901, in which Mr. Noble asserts he called in Mr. O'Brien as trial lawyer, and ultimately failed to receive his share of the proceeds of that service.

Mr. Noble's bill remarks with a dash of language: "Now, it is the defendant, he said Quin O'Brien, wrongfully and falsely, covetously, and with a 'swallowing lust for gold,' rings out 'and

BOND SCANDAL
HITS HOYNE AID

Clerk Walsh Asserts State's
Attorney's Employee Has
Profited by Gratuity
System.

TWO OTHERS RESIGN.

Deputies Quit as Inquiry Pro-
ceeds; Prosecutor Promises
Investigation in His
Own Office.

STALLED ON THE TRACK

WOMAN AUTOIST
PINIONED UPON
ENGINE'S PILOT

Carried 200 Yards After
Train Crashes into
Automobile.

STALLED ON THE TRACK

The grade crossing at One Hundred and Thirtieth street, North Wildwood, on the Illinois Central railroad, was closed last night. A long freight blocked it.

Two automobiles stood nearby, their occupants chafing at the delay. The freight was not moving. The autoists asked the conductor, Thomas Reedy, to uncouple some of the cars and open the crossing so they could pass.

"We're waiting till No. 2, the fast mail, goes by," said Reedy. "That's engine 1,051, the fastest on the line."

Auto Starts Across Rails.
Finally, however, Reedy yielded. The cars were uncoupled, and the engine pulled ahead about twenty feet. The first auto started across the tracks.

It Contained:
B. F. Brinkman of Pell, Ia.
Gerald Brinkman.
Mrs. Gerald Brinkman.
Benjamin Rutgers of Holland, Mich.
Russell Rutgers.

Train in the car behind were:
John Rutgers of Holland, Mich.
Mrs. John Rutgers.
Garrett Rutgers.
Mrs. B. F. Brinkman of Pell, Ia.

Stalled on Track.
There was something the matter with the engine of the second auto. The machine got to the center of the tracks, and then it seemed to be stalled.

A hundred yards down the track the headlight of No. 2 could be seen. The chauffeur, working desperately, started the car. They moved, and then the huge engine of the fast mail caught the auto in the rear and threw it off the track.

When the train was stopped about 200 yards north of the crossing the engineer, Walter Kempton, and the conductor, Frank M. Williams, found a woman in the pilot. She was Mrs. John Rutgers. It took five men to extricate her.

Doctor Gives Aid.
Mr. Hoyne heard of Walsh's counter charges by informed reporters that he would be glad to have Mr. Walsh's proof, and asserted that he would dismiss any of his employees who had been accepting graft from any source. Clerk Walsh charges that Hoyne's men got an "even split" with his employees who accepted money from defendants.

Hoynes Welcomes Proof.
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Walsh Starts His Investigation.
Walsh started his independent investigation as soon as he got to the morning paper. Interviewers in Mr. Hoyne's office, to reveal the names of "two more grafters," and by the time the reporters got to Walsh with the names the Criminal court clerk flashed the resignations of the accused.

The criminal lawyer whose name was handed with those of the accused clerks is Thomas J. Johnson, former assistant county attorney, and Mr. Hoyne holds him blameless. And Johnson holds Dalleiden blameless in the case where Johnson's name figures.

Cities Bill of Sale.
Mr. Hoyne bases his latest charges on a bill of sale made by Edward Meagor and the Edward Meagor company to Dalleiden and Johnson on April 17 last. The instrument conveys a copy of a frame grain elevator, a copy of a grain storage prop, a silo, a grain elevator, county, Ill., and at Norwood, to secure a \$100 fee to Johnson to defend Meagor against a charge of embezzlement. Nothing is said in the bill of sale about any fees for Dalleiden, but F. J. Switzer, who was induced to go on the bond, told Mr. Hoyne that Dalleiden collected \$300 while he (Switzer) got "only the promise" of his fee from Dalleiden.

Mr. Hoyne is investigating the conduct of the engineer, the conductor, and the switchman, and the state's attorney is now trying to trial the engineer for the embezzlement.

Mr. Hoyne is involved in the trial of the engineer.
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Doctor Gives Aid.
Gerrit Rutgers was found in the ditch near the crossing, bleeding from several wounds, and was taken to Dr. J. McLean of Palatine, who was called and administered first aid treatment. The injured were then taken to the Mercy hospital. Mrs. Rutgers is seriously hurt. Those in the second car escaped with slight injuries.

The Rutgers Family.
The Rutgers family, consisting of Gerrit Rutgers, his wife, and their two sons, was visiting relatives in Chicago.

Miss Ida Sonnen of Pittsburgh, Pa., who is visiting at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Crosby Grey at 524 Lawrence avenue, was struck and dragged twenty feet by an automobile in Sheridan road near Lawrence avenue last night. The driver of the car put on more speed and escaped before witnesses could obtain his license number.

**GIRL REPORTS TO POLICE
AND PREVENTS A TRAGEDY.**
Beckie Moesson Meets Man Who
Robbed Her and Wrote He'd Kill
Her, and Sergeant Nabbs Him.

Beckie Moesson, 15 years old, and her sister, Minnie, one year her senior, came to Chicago from Roumania two years ago and obtained employment as seamstresses. During the two years they saved money, which they kept on a dresser in their home at 1508 South Bungalow street.

Last Saturday Louis Weintraub, who lived downstairs, came to call on Beckie. Beckie left the room for a short time. When she returned Louis was gone and so were her savings. She notified the police.

Yesterdays she received a letter from Weintraub, inclosing his picture. It read:

"Meet me at 8 o'clock tonight at Fourteenth and Wells street. If you don't meet me you will regret it."

The police told her to meet Weintraub. Detective Sergt. Garret Fleming accompanied her and hid in a doorway. Beckie met the man and Fleming collared him.

In his clothing were found nine letters addressed to friends and relatives and containing photographs of himself. In all he hinted at suicide. One, addressed to Beckie's sister, expressed regret that he stole the money and stated the only way out of it was to kill Beckie and then shoot himself, which, he said, would already have been done by the time she received the letter. In another pocket the police found a revolver containing two cartridges.

PICKLE QUITS PICKLED HABIT
Takes Pledge He Will Not Drink
for a Year and Smiling Family
Leaves Judge Fry's Court.

The Chicago bureau of public efficiency began its investigation of the city's water department yesterday. Harris S. Keebler, director of the bureau, who will have charge of the investigation, conferred with City Engineer John E. Erickson and William J. McCourt, superintendent of the water department.

Every phase of Chicago's water supply system will be investigated and the various departments and bureaus are so numerous that it will take some time for the efficiency experts to arrange them in the order of priority.

BUNGALOW SLAYER IN COURT
Negro Chef Who Killed Seven in
Frank Lloyd Wright Cottage Arraigned.

Dodgeville, Wis., Aug. 27.—Julian Carlson, the negro chef at the home of Frank Lloyd Wright, died last night when he was arraigned in court. He was charged with the murder of seven persons.

George Clemmons will conduct the trial.

Two witnesses were heard today. They were Herbert Frits, a Chicago draftsman, employee of Wright, and William Weston, Wright's superintendent, the only occupants of the Wright bungalow who escaped the day the negro set it afire and assailed them with a hatchet.

BUSINESS. COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL SECTION

14

PAYS \$95,000
FOR APARTMENT

F. M. Murphy Buys Flat
Building at Calumet and
Fifty-sixth.

YEARLY RENTS \$12,300.

The sale of a large south side apartment structure formed the chief feature of the real estate market yesterday. Malcolm Arthurson and John B. Driver, builders, have sold to Frederick M. Murphy the flat property at the southeast corner of Calumet avenue and Fifty-sixth street, with a ground area of 100x125 feet, west front. The deed mentions a nominal consideration of \$10, but the actual price paid is reported to have been \$85,000. An incumbrance of \$40,000 is stated in the deed.

The improvements on the premises comprise a three story brick building containing twenty-four flats of four, five, and six rooms, with an annual rental said to aggregate \$12,300. The buyer and seller paid the incumbrance, paid \$10,000 in cash, and gave in part payment the six flat structure at 4020-22 Kenmore avenue, with an annual rental of \$2,400, the flat building at 3344 West Division street, and a 25 acre dairy farm just north of Lake Geneva, Wis., which is incumbered for \$11,000. The deal was negotiated by Rosenberg & Reisinger for the buyer and P. T. Johnston of W. K. Young & Bro., acting in behalf of the sellers.

Leases Unfinished Theater.

M. J. Mintz, secretary of the J. L. Austin company, has leased from Sam A. Marx the theater with a seating capacity of 800 to be erected at Sixty-third street and Harvard avenue, for a period of years at a total rental of \$60,000. The theater is scheduled to be ready about Dec. 1. Edward G. Felsenfeld and Morris G. Leonard closed the transaction.

The premises at 304-45 Drexel boulvard, at the northeast corner of Drexel boulevard and Cottontree Grove avenue, with an east front of eighty-three feet, being triangular in shape, have been sold by Frank B. Ulery to Jacob Franks for a stated consideration of \$22,000, subject to an incumbrance of \$10,000.

William Brinkman has acquired from Virginia W. Marshall the property at the southeast corner of Kenmore avenue and Montrose boulevard, 616x100 feet in extent, west front, the deed naming a nominal figure.

The store and flat property at 2402-36 North Crawford avenue, improved with a building containing three stores and several flats, has been sold by Charles Lank to Michael Joyce for a reported consideration of \$8,000, subject to an incumbrance of \$8,000. C. W. Schreiner of McColam & Krueger was the broker in the deal, acting for both parties.

Montrose Apartments Sold.

Frank C. Rathie has purchased from George E. Franzen the flat property on Monroe boulevard, 250 feet southeast of Hazel avenue, with a south frontage of fifty feet and a depth of 124 feet, for a nominal consideration subject to an incumbrance of \$12,000.

Louis J. Delson has sold to Adele Holloway the apartment property on Racine avenue, 340 feet south of Sunnyside avenue, with a ground area of 57 by 150 feet, east front, for a nominal figure, subject to \$12,500 incumbrance.

J. J. Hall has conveyed to the Dranmas Publishing company the premises at the northwest corner of Forty-sixth and Wood streets, south front, 24 by 102 feet, for a stated price of \$8,500.

E. A. Clark has transferred to Mary D. Clark title to the property at the northeast corner of Cornhill and Avenue of Fifty-third street, west front, 90 by 172 2/3 feet, for a nominal figure, subject to \$45,000 incumbrance, and the premises at the northwest corner of Greenwood avenue and Forty-sixth street, east front, 89 by 160 feet, the deed mentioning a nominal consideration of \$10.

Mark Levy & Bro. have sold for Jacob Lowenthal of Valparaiso, Ind., to Benjamin Koch the two flat building at 4818 North Drake avenue, between Lawrence and Leland avenue, for a reported price of \$8,500.

Real Estate Transfers.

ROGER'S PARK. — N. 204 w. of North Shore, 4 1/2 P. M. O'Neil to Newton C. Farnum, 147 Aug. 26 (Axel H. Bergstrom to Edward H. Bergstrom). — 50 s. e. of Farwell ave., 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1599 1/2, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 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2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 234

SOLD AT LAST ON THE SQUARE

Masonic Temple, Often
"Bought" by Gullible Vis-
itors, Is Transferred.

OLD OWNERS GET IT.

Chicago's most famous building the Masonic temple, has been "sold" a thousand times, more or less, to innocent sky-gazing visitors, but it had a real legitimate sale on Tuesday, when E. M. Willoughby, receiver, accepted the bid of H. W. Weese at the public auction held in the judicial sales room of the Chicago real estate board.

The consideration was \$1,000,000, subject to a bond issue of \$1,000,000. Mr. Weese represented the reorganization committee of stockholders. The reorganization was made necessary by a recent Illinois judicial decision denying a corporation the right to organize for the purpose of renting real estate.

Sale to Perfect Title.

The sale was made to perfect the title, and was contested by a minority of the stockholders. E. M. Willoughby of Willoughby & Co. was appointed receiver by the court in a decision granting the reorganization.

The trustees for the shares deposited by the holders for the reorganization purposes were George H. High, Luther W. Bodman, George L. Ayres, Frank W. Thomas, and M. Haddon MacLean.

Built in 1892.

The Masonic temple was completed in 1892, and was one of the points of interest during the world's fair year.

At the time of its completion it was the highest point in Chicago. The observation tower is 364 feet high, and there are twenty-one stories in the building. The original cost was estimated at \$3,000,000.

CHICAGO LAWYER WEDS ON VACATION ABROAD.

Partners surprised at news of Marriage of Harry Rubens and German School Teacher.

Harry Rubens of the law firm of Rubens, Fischer & Moeller left Chicago in the middle of July for a trip through Germany and Austria.

Yesterday Gustave Fischer, one of his partners, received a telegram announcing his marriage to Miss Edna Mayer at Hastings, England. Miss Mayer is teacher in the higher schools of Munich.

When Mr. Rubens left here in July he had no matrimonial intentions, as far as his Chicago friends know," said Mr. Fischer. "I was very much surprised to get the news."

Mr. Rubens has had the Order of Crown conferred upon him by the Prussian government. In Chicago his apartment is in the Majestic, Walton place and Rush street.

Miss Mayer is a sister of Henry Mayer of Lake Forest and Ernest Mayer, professor of law at the University of Wurzburg. She is also a niece of Edward Hembrie, bridge builder and engineer, who formerly lived in Chicago. She was an old friend of Mr. Rubens' first wife, who died a few years ago.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Aug. 27.—Forecast.

Illinois—Showers Friday and Saturday.

Indiana and Ohio—Probably local showers.

Kansas and Nebraska—Fair west, thunder showers east Friday, Saturday fair, warmer.

South Dakota—Generally fair Friday and Saturday.

North Dakota and Wisconsin—Unsettled.

Upper Michigan—Fair Friday, Saturday un- settled.

Lower Michigan—Fair Friday, Saturday un- settled.

Minnesota—Cloudy Friday and Saturday.

Missouri—Thunder showers Friday, Saturday day fairly fair.

Places of observation.

High temp. today, 70°; low temp. 50°.

Aug. 27, 1914.

7:00 p. m. Central time.

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WOMEN WANTED--FEMALE

WOMEN and seamstresses, \$100-400 Masons, \$100-400. Member of tailored fancy gown, \$100-400 per day. Address B 300, Tribune.

WTD--WELL EDUCATED good dressmaker and housekeeper, desires position as companion or maid. \$100-400. B. Park-av.

WTD--GOOD DRESSMAKER for work guaranteed; rec'd. \$100-400.

WTD--COMPETENT DRESSMAKER for fall appointments; at home. \$100-400. B. Park-av.

WTD--EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER, cutting to measure, \$100-400. Address N 417, Tribune.

WTD--EMPLOYMENT AGENT, men and women, \$100-400. Superior 8471.

WTD--BY NEAT, REFINED

as nurse, companion, and housekeeper, \$100-400. Address N 417, Tribune.

WTD--CULTURED YOUNG companion to elderly lady or child in the Pacific coast. Address B 112.

WTD--YOUNG WOMAN, US, \$100-400. Good experience as a doctor's, real estate, or housekeeper, \$100-400. Phone Seville 109.

WTD--REFINED, YOUNG WOMAN, \$100-400. Good experience as a dressmaker; willing to assist in writing, \$100-400. Address C 247, Tribune.

WTD--TRAINED NURSE; or supervisor of household, \$100-400. Address B 100.

WTD--TRAINED NURSE; all week. \$100-400. B. Park-av.

WTD--NURSE WISHES CARE or position as companion to lady; Address B 414, Tribune.

WTD--BY FRENCH GOVERNMENT, \$100-400. Address B 100.

WTD--GOVERNMENT BY RE-

RENTED young woman. Address C 100.

WTD--GOVERNMENT BY RE-

RENTED young woman. Address C 100.

WTD--UNEXPERIENCED, \$100-400. Address B 12, Tribune.

WTD--GOOD PRACTICAL

hour, \$100-400. B. Park-av.

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RENTED young woman. Address C 100.

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SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE

Stenographers, Typists, Etc.

SITUATION WTD--WITH REQUESTS WE

are obliged to let 2 or 3 girls

in place there is

equally good or better positions; if in need

of help, address P 500, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD--BY 1ST CLASS STENO-

GRAPHER, \$100-400. Good experience

and ability; executive ability 25 yrs; pleasing

appearance; 4 yrs. exp. good references; add-

ress B 100, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD--AS COMPANION OP

for invalid lady; Address B 300, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD--EDUCATED, REFINED

young woman, married couple; North

side Employment Agency, 1840 Larrabee-st.

WTD--GOOD DRESSMAKER

and gowns; \$100-400. Address B 100.

WTD--EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER

and gowns; \$100-400. Address B 100.

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